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## Industrial Resources: Lawrence County - Louisa

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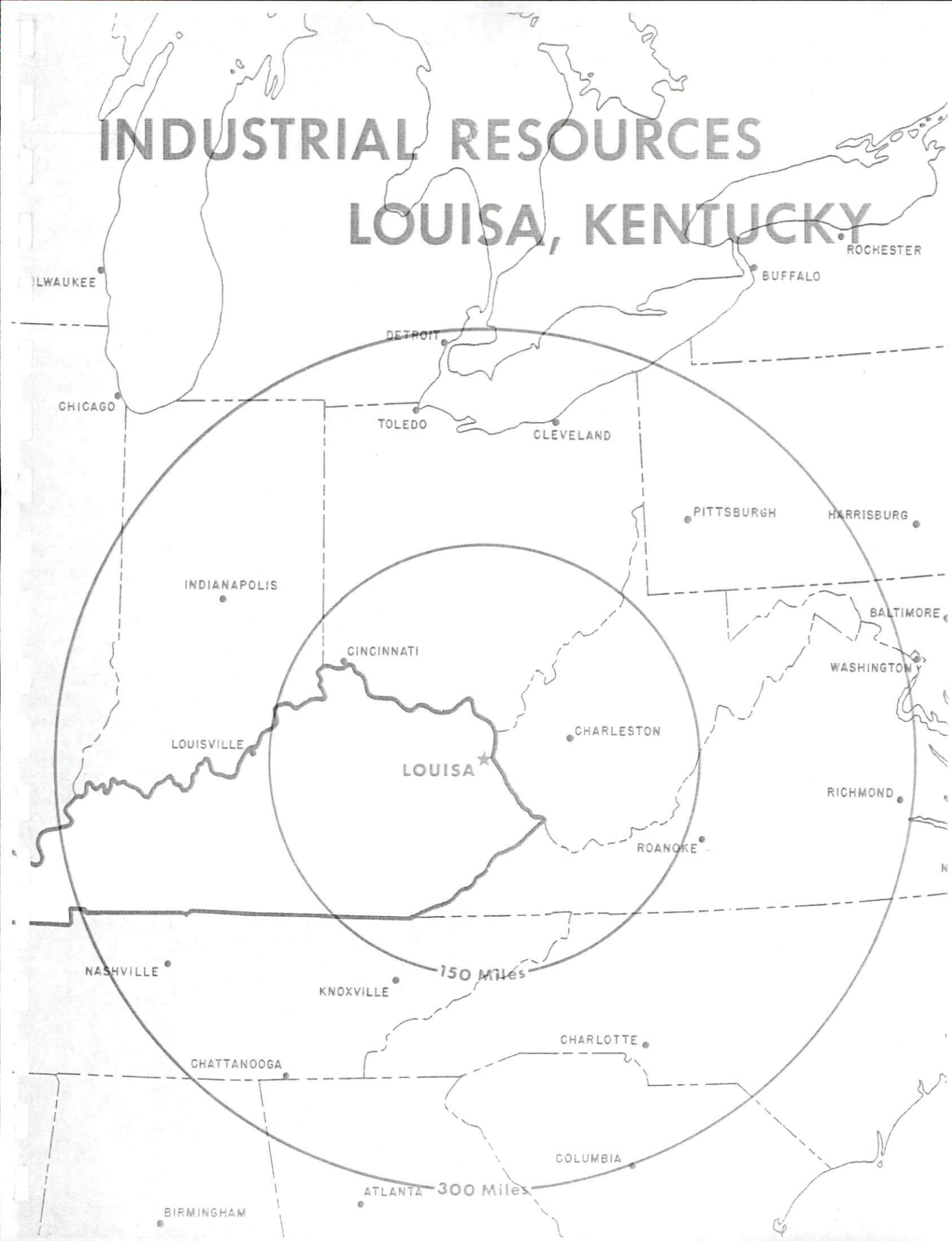
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## LOUISA, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LOUISA, KENTUCKY

Prepared by  
The Greater Louisa Industrial Foundation  
and  
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky

March, 1955

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## SUMMARY DATA FOR LOUISA, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Louisa - 2,015; Lawrence County - 14,418.

LOUISA LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Lawrence County and six adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs: Labor supply area - 6,300 men, 5,200 women; Lawrence County - 1,100 men, 500 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Chesapeake and Ohio.

Truck: Pinson Transfer Company; Grubb Transfer Lines.

Airports: Tri-State Airport, Kenova, West Virginia, 35 miles, served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Lines; Ashland-Boyd County Airport, 45 miles.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Louisa

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	462	Louisville, Ky.	212
Chicago, Ill.	467	New Orleans, La.	797
Cincinnati, Ohio	193	New York, N. Y.	703
Detroit, Mich.	453	Pittsburgh, Pa.	303

### UTILITIES:

Power: Kentucky Power Company.

Natural Gas: United Fuel Gas Company. Source - Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia fields.

Water. Louisa Water Company. Treated surplus - 150,000 gallons; daily consumption - 80,000 gallons.

Sewerage. Flow carried into Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1954: Louisa - \$3.00; Lawrence County - \$2.25. Ratio of assessment to market value - in city and county, 31% of market value.



## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Louisa was 2,015. Table 1 shows population and rate of growth in Louisa, Lawrence County and Kentucky between 1900-1950.

Table 1. Population Growth in Louisa, Lawrence County and Kentucky: 1900-50

Year	Louisa		Lawrence County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,099		19,612		
1910	1,356	23.4	20,067	2.3	6.6
1920	2,011	48.3	17,643	-12.0	5.5
1930	1,961	- 2.5	16,713	- 5.3	8.2
1940	2,023	3.2	17,275	3.4	8.8
1950	2,015	- 0.4	14,418	-16.5	3.5
1954 (est.) <sub>1/</sub>			13,239	- 8.2	- 1.1

### Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 14,418 inhabitants of Lawrence County in 1950, 3,939, or 27.3%, were in the labor force. During the 1940-50 decade agricultural employment declined from 2,619 to 1,953 or 25.4% and manufacturing employment increased from 39 to 207, or 430%.

Available Labor Supply.<sup>2/</sup> For purposes of this report the Louisa labor supply area is defined to include Lawrence and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Martin, Johnson, Morgan, Elliott, Carter, and Boyd. This is the geographical area from which workers could be expected to be attracted to jobs located at Louisa. However, due to the fact that the population centers of all the adjoining counties are from 25-43 miles from Louisa, commuting on a day to day basis would be light. In addition to the Kentucky counties, additional workers could probably be recruited from across the river counties in West Virginia, although estimates for these counties are not included in this report.

Within the Louisa labor supply area there is a current estimated supply of 6,300 men and 5,200 women who could be recruited for industrial jobs. This total area supply includes 1,300 men and 200 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance within 45 miles of Louisa. With the exception of Lawrence County's supply of at least 1,100 men and 500 women, the distances involved would minimize the number of workers who would commute daily from other counties. However, there is little doubt that large numbers would gladly move to a Louisa site if jobs were available.

In addition to the current supply of labor, 15,800 boys and 15,400 girls in the area will become 18 during the next ten years, with 1,670 boys and 1,680 girls from Lawrence County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs and would probably be available anywhere in the area.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Lawrence County between 1940 and 1950 was 5,127 while 34,171 persons migrated out of the entire seven county labor supply area. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1953 a total of 13,161 persons migrated out of the labor supply area. Lawrence County alone had 1,816 among this total. Kentucky had a net out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950.

Wages. The following are examples of wages in the area: Laborer - \$.50 - \$.75 per hour; carpenter - \$1.50 per hour; mechanic - \$60 per week; service station attendant - \$40 per week; bank clerks - \$35 per week; secretaries - \$25 - \$35 per week; and bottlers - \$40 per week.

Average weekly wages in covered employment for the second quarter of 1954 were \$37.24 for Lawrence County and \$65.69 for Kentucky. Manufacturing wages were \$35.27 for Lawrence County and \$70.60 for Kentucky. The United States average is about \$10.00 higher than Kentucky.

In 1952, per capita income payments to individuals were \$568 for Lawrence County, \$1,130 for Kentucky and \$1,639 for the United States. 3/

#### Existing Industry

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in Louisa.

Table 2. Existing Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Coca-Cola Bottling	Soft drinks	8	1	9
Louisa Supply Co.	Feed - grain	8	1	9
Preston Artificial Limbs	Artificial limbs	1	0	1
Big Sandy Publishing Co.	Printing	4	1	5
Queen Lumber Co.	Lumber supplies	2	0	2
Van Hoose Lumber Co.	Lumber supplies	4	0	4
Builders Supply Co.	Lumber supplies	6	1	7



Union Affiliations. None

Labor-Management Relations. Described locally as good.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Louisa is located on the Big Sandy Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, 24.6 miles from its juncture with the latter's line extending eastward from Cincinnati to Washington, Richmond and Newport News. Regular daily freight schedules make possible prompt deliveries, either directly or via connecting lines to principal markets in the populous east and north. Excellent service is also available to Atlanta and points in the south and west.

All C & O passenger equipment on through trains has been replaced with modern roomette cars and coaches.

Table 3. Railway Freight Transit Time from Louisa, Kentucky 4/

To	Arrival Day	To	Arrival Day
Atlanta, Ga.	3rd day AM	Knoxville, Tenn.	3rd day AM
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd day AM	Louisville, Ky.	2nd day PM
Chicago, Ill.	2nd day PM	Los Angeles, Cal.	8th day PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	2nd day PM	Newport News, Va.	3rd day AM
Cleveland, Ohio	3rd day AM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3rd day AM
Detroit, Mich.	3rd day AM	St. Louis, Mo.	3rd day AM

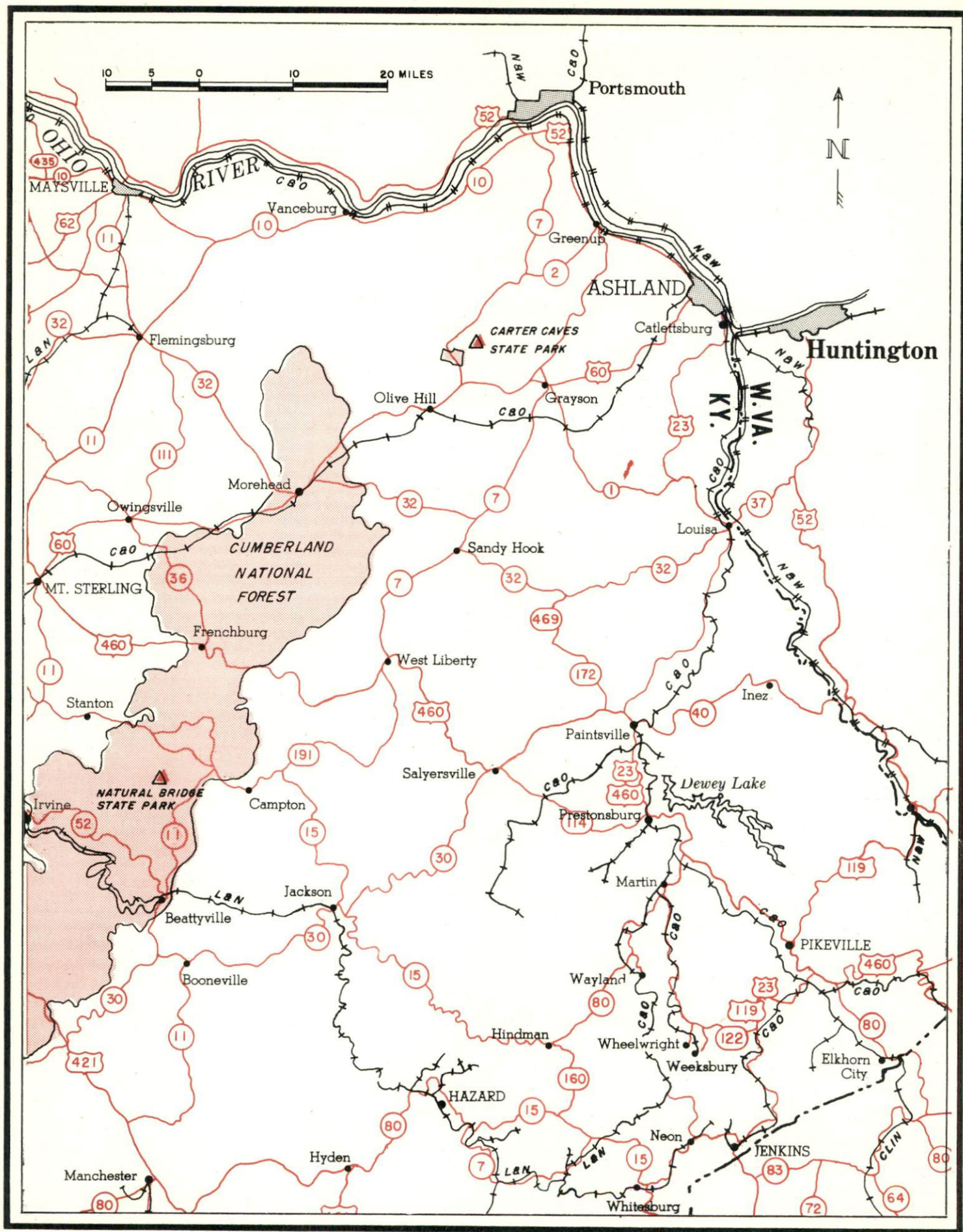
### Highways

Louisa is served by U. S. Highway 23 and Kentucky Highways 3, 32 and 644. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways and navigable waterways in the immediate vicinity of Louisa.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Louisa, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	462	Lexington, Ky.	138
Birmingham, Ala.	492	Louisville, Ky.	212
Chicago, Ill.	467	New Orleans, La.	797
Cincinnati, Ohio	193	New York, N. Y.	703
Detroit, Mich.	453	Pittsburgh, Pa.	303
Knoxville, Tenn.	298	St. Louis, Mo.	475





**RAILROADS**  
 —+— Single track  
 —+— Double track

### Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and Recreation Areas of Eastern Kentucky

**HIGHWAYS**  
 —60— Federal  
 —90— State



Bus Lines. Southeastern Greyhound has four daily stops in Louisa and makes connections for major points at Ashland, Kentucky. Hammond's Bus Line operates locally between Inez and Louisa.

Truck Lines. Pinson Transfer Company connecting with Ashland, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Huntington, West Virginia. Grubb Transfer Lines, also operate through Louisa.

### Airports and Services

The nearest commercial airport is Tri-State Airport near Kenova, West Virginia, 35 miles from Louisa. It is served by Eastern, Piedmont, and Allegheny Airlines. There are approximately 24 flights per day. The Ashland-Boyd County Airport, located 45 miles from Louisa, has a 5,000 x 100 foot paved, lighted runway, being used by industries of the area, which is available for airline service.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Postal Facilities

Louisa has a second class Post Office with 10 employees. Mail is received and dispatched five times daily via star route and train. Postal receipts for 1953 totaled \$18,570.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Louisa is served by Southern Bell Telephone Company with 9 employees and 600 subscribers. A new dial system is proposed for 1955. Rates are as follows:

	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Two-party</u>	<u>Four-party</u>	<u>Extension</u>
Business	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.32		\$ 1.50
Residential	2.75	2.36	\$ 2.26	1.00
Installation Charge	3.75			

Telegraph service is provided by a Western Union office.

## UTILITIES

### Power

Electric power is furnished Louisa by the Kentucky Power Company. Lawrence County is served by Grayson RECC, Big Sandy RECC and Kentucky Power Company. Power is delivered into the area by a 33,000 volt transmission line. There is a 12,000 voltage distribution in Louisa. Ample

capacity is available for large industrial expansion. Rates can be determined by contacting the Kentucky Power Company in Ashland, Kentucky or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

#### Natural Gas

Industrial natural gas is supplied by the United Fuel Gas Company. The company produces practically all of its own gas in the Eastern Kentucky fields and the West Virginia area. Southwest transmission lines supplement the area during winter months. The BTU content is 1050 and has a specific gravity of .6. A 10" transmission line through Louisa interconnects at Ashland with other transmission systems. Distribution lines within Louisa range from 2" to 6" and serve 650 subscribers.

#### Water

Water is distributed by the municipally owned Louisa Water Commission from Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. The filtration plant has a capacity of 350 g. p. m. (500,000 gal. daily) and an auxiliary system which can double this capacity. Storage facilities include a settling basin with a capacity of 80,000 gallons for untreated water and a 150,000 gallon reservoir for treated water. Average daily consumption is approximately 80,000 gallons per day. Water is distributed through 4" and 6" mains and pressure is maintained at 60 pounds p. s. i. Rates are as follows:

Minimum charge \$1.50 monthly  
Minimum allowance 1,000 gallons  
Next 5,000 gallons \$.80 per 1,000 gallons  
Next 5,000 gallons \$.70 per 1,000 gallons  
Next 5,000 gallons \$.60 per 1,000 gallons  
Next 5,000 gallons \$.50 per 1,000 gallons  
Next 5,000 gallons \$.40 per 1,000 gallons

#### Sewerage

Raw sewage is dumped into Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. Separate 12" and 24" storm sewers and 8" sanitary lines serve the city. Plans are presently being made for the construction of a complete sewage disposal system.

#### FUEL

##### Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of crude oil in Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio sufficient to meet the petroleum needs of any industry located in the area. Since there are so many types and grades of fuel oil, and prices change from time to time, this information is not included in this report. Prices in car-load lots on any grade of fuel oil will be furnished within 24 hours.



## Coal

Coal is an important mineral resource of the area. Eastern Kentucky fields supply the area with high grade bituminous coal. The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board can supply current prices.

High grade coke can be obtained from nearby sources.

## SITES

Site No. 1. Known as the Priest Farm. Fifty acres of level to rolling ground. Facilities include: C & O Railroad, Big Sandy River, water, power and gas. Located one mile from downtown Louisa.

Site No. 2. This site has 25 acres of level land. Facilities include: C & O Railroad, Big Sandy River, water, power and gas. Located three miles from Louisa on what will be the new U.S. Highway No. 23.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### History

Lawrence County, the 69th county established, was formed in 1821 from parts of Greenup and Floyd Counties and named after Capt. James Lawrence, famous U. S. Naval Commander. It is located in the extreme eastern portion of Kentucky on the Big Sandy River, which separates Kentucky from West Virginia.

Louisa was established in 1822.

### Type Government

Louisa, the county seat of Lawrence County, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected every four years and six councilmen, elected biennially.

### Tax Rates

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 Assessed Value: Louisa and Lawrence County

	Louisa	Lawrence County
County	\$ .70	\$ .70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
	<u>\$3.00</u>	<u>\$2.25</u>

See Appendix D for Kentucky Corporation Tax information.

<u>Rate of Assessment</u> -	Louisa - 31% Lawrence County - 31%
<u>Total Assessment</u> -	Louisa - \$2,500,000 Lawrence County - \$7,076,083
<u>City Income, 1953</u> -	\$17,209
<u>City Expenditures, 1953</u> -	\$15,805
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness</u> -	\$60,500
<u>County Income - 1953-54</u> -	\$96,648
<u>County Expenditures - 1953-54</u> -	\$96,648
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness</u> -	None

#### Laws Affecting Industry

(See Appendix E for Statute Governing Bond Issue Plan.)

Exemption to Industry - As permitted by state law the city does allow a five-year property tax exemption for new industry.

Business License Fees - An occupational tax of \$10.00 is required of all businesses.

#### City Services

Fire Protection. Louisa's fire department includes a chief and 13 volunteers. A new American La France 500 gallon pumper with 1400' of hose and additional high pressure equipment has recently been added to the department. A 1948 Ford pumper with a 500 gallon capacity is also in use. Four and six inch mains supply water at 60 pounds pressure for the city's 22 fire hydrants. Louisa has an 8th class NBFU fire insurance rating, but the addition of new equipment should lower this rating.

Police Protection. The department staff consists of a chief and two patrolmen. Equipment consists of one cruiser.

Garbage. Municipal collection.

Streets. All streets in Louisa are either paved or blacktopped. Four city employees maintain streets. There are seven miles of paved streets within the city limits.



## LIVING CONDITIONS

### Housing

Two-bedroom houses rent from \$35 to \$55 and apartments from \$20 to \$40 monthly. Construction costs range from \$4,000 to \$9,000.

### Health

Public Health Service. The Public Health Program is carried out under the direction of a full-time health administrator. Services performed are included in six categories, essentially preventive in nature: Disease control, sanitation, maternal and child health, laboratory services, vital records and public health education.

Hospitals. Two hospitals, Louisa General Hospital, with 34 beds and Riverview General Hospital with 24 beds service the area.

Louisa has 7 physicians, 3 dentists, and 2 registered nurses.

### Education

Lawrence County and Louisa have a total enrollment of 1,873. For credit purposes the Kentucky Department of Education gives an "A" rating to Louisa High School, signifying that all courses through grade 12 are accredited. There are presently under construction three new schools in Lawrence County.

Table 6. Enrollment and Teachers in Louisa and Lawrence County 5/		
System	Enrollment	No. of Teachers
Lawrence County Elem.	627	20
Blaine High (County)	140	6
Louisa Elem.	464	10
Louisa High	580	18

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Kentucky, 38 miles; Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia, 35 miles; Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky, 74 miles; Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky, 68 miles; Transylvania and University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 138 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Louisa is favorably located to utilize the training offered by this program. The Ashland Vocational School, 38



miles distant, with an enrollment of 709 as of October, 1954, offers these courses: Auto mechanics, electricity, foundry, machine shop, sheet metal welding, and woodwork. Mayo State Vocational School, at Paintsville, Kentucky, 31 miles distant, has an enrollment of 956 and offers a wider variety of training than any of the 13 schools. Their courses, in addition to those mentioned above, include drafting, mining mechanics, refrigeration and air-conditioning, sheet metal, radio and television.

#### Libraries

Library service is provided by the Lawrence County Public Library and a bookmobile.

#### Churches

Louisa has six churches representing the following denominations: Christian, Baptist, Methodist, and Church of God.

#### Hotels and Motels

Hotels - Brunswick - 15 rooms; Mack's - 9 rooms.

Motels - Hinkles - 12 units.

There are several tourist homes with room sufficient to accommodate 50 people.

#### Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Big Sandy News, a weekly, has a circulation of about 2,000.

Radio stations include WSIP at Paintsville, Kentucky; WPRT at Prestonsburg, Kentucky; WCMI at Ashland and four stations at nearby Huntington, West Virginia.

Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia both provide good television reception to Louisa.

#### Clubs and Organizations

Civic - Rotary, Louisa Business Men's Association, American Business Men's Association, Lawrence County Fair and Development Corporation, Greater Louisa Industrial Foundation.

Fraternal - Masonic, 100F, VFW, American Legion, DAV.

Women's Clubs - Eastern Star, American Legion Auxiliary, DAR, Auxiliary (XYZ) to American Business Club, The Woman's Club, The Homemakers Club, Family Concert Association.

Youth Clubs - Boy-Girl Scouts, FFA, FHA and 4-H.

### Recreation

The city holds a lease on about 3 1/2 acres which is to be developed into a city park. Local playgrounds provide slides, swings, and sandboxes. The fairground area has a ball park and tennis courts. There are 20 private, stocked fishing ponds in the county.

Area facilities include: Dewey Lake State Park, Natural Bridge, Greenbow Lake, Breaks of the Sandy and Carter Caves State Park, one of the state's newest parks which offers fishing, boating, horseback riding and swimming.

### Banks

There is one bank in Louisa, The First National Bank, with assets of \$2,969,000.

### Retail and Service Establishments

#### Retail Businesses

Food-Groceries - 11  
Drugs & Sundries - 3  
Clothing - 4  
Furniture - 1  
Farm Supplies & Hardware - 5  
Electrical Appliances - 4  
Lumber - 2

#### Service Establishments

Restaurants - 5  
Filling Stations - 3  
Laundry & Cleaning - 2  
Barber & Beauty Shops - 2  
Auto Dealers & Service - 7  
Frozen Food Lockers - 1  
Hotels - 2

## RESOURCES

### Agricultural Products

Lawrence County has a land area of 425 square miles and the 1950 Census lists 1,883 farms with an average size of 109.4 acres. Table 7 gives an indication of agricultural production.



Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Lawrence County, 1950 6/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars )
Corn (bu.)	9,300	288,000	\$ 518,000
Tobacco (bu.)	385	386,000	174,000
Wheat (bu.)	50	780	1,700
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	490	1,050	37,200
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	2,610	3,520	109,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	4,500	4,950	138,000
Livestock	Number on Farms (1951)	Farm Value (dollars)	
All Cattle and Calves	10,000	1,341,000	
Milk Cows	4,150	664,000	
Hogs and Pigs	3,950	94,800	
Chickens	108,000	135,000	

### Forests

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources and the Lawrence County area is contiguous to the most heavily forested section of the state. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could be greatly increased. The total amount of net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture within the state. During 1947, Lawrence County's 17 sawmills produced 2,319,000 board feet of lumber. Types of trees in Lawrence County include: Oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar and pine. The forested area in the county covers 177,000 acres, or 65% of the total land area.

### Mineral Resources

Lawrence County. The mineral resources of Lawrence County include oil and gas, coal, clays, and sands and sandstones. Iron ore deposits, in amounts insufficient for commercial operation, are found, and recent geologic investigations indicate the possible presence of commercial brines.

During 1953, over 150,000 barrels of oil were produced. Only small amounts of natural gas are currently secured.

Coal production during 1953 was as follows: 21,340 strip tonnage, 35,183 underground tonnage--all from truck mines. Of the several coals present, about six seams are important current producers.

Undeveloped deposits of plastic fire clays are found. Alluvial clays, suitable for ordinary brick manufacture, are also undeveloped. Information as to the commercial possibilities of these clays is lacking.

Sands, for construction purposes and possibly of grades suitable for cheap type glass manufacture, are found as residual upland deposits and as alluvial deposits along the major streams. Sandstones have been used to



some extent for local building and roadway construction purposes.

Kentucky. In 1950 Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in mineral production. Total production was valued at \$460,000,000. Principal minerals include: Coal, petroleum, gas and stone. Production during 1950 for Kentucky is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 7/	
Mineral	Amount
Coal	78,496,000 short tons
Petroleum	10,381,000 42 gal. bbls.
Natural Gas	73,316,000 M. C. F.
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	7,417,000 short tons
Clays	719,000 short tons
Fluorspar	80,137 short tons
Sand and gravel	2,383,000 short tons
Natural gas liquids	1,779,999 42 gal. bbls.

#### MARKETS

Louisa lies on Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River just 35 miles from the Ohio River. The Ohio-Mississippi River System along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the area with Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Memphis, New Orleans and other points.

Good rail and truck connections provide convenient access to major north-central and southeastern states.

In 1953 retail sales in Lawrence County were estimated at \$5,345,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$620 per person and \$2,410 per family. 8/

#### CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 75 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing

season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 days in the south. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state.

Winds from the south and west prevail most of the year, but in winter, north winds may prevail for short periods.

Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest. Humidity is moderately high throughout the year. Mornings average about 80 percent during the year, and the average for noon and evening is about 60 percent in summer and 70 percent in winter.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly, yet warm to cool weather prevails with only short spells of extreme heat and cold.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1/ Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, November 24, 1954, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.
- 2/ Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Louisa, Kentucky Area, Frankfort, Kentucky.  
There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply:  
1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants; 2) men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available;  
3) The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.
- 3/ John L. Johnson, Per Capita Income of Kentucky Counties in 1952 , Bureau of Business Research, February, 1954, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.
- 4/ Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Freight Traffic Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 5/ Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55, Department of Education, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
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- 7/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).
- 8/ Sales Management Magazine, May 10, 1954.



## APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
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## Appendix A

## Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Lawrence County, March, 1954

Industry	County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	534	100.0	402,684	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	63	11.8	39,647	9.8
Contract Construction	2	0.4	33,418	8.3
Manufacturing	212	39.7	149,032	37.0
Food and kindred products	12	2.2	24,944	6.2
Tobacco	0	0.0	9,781	2.4
Clothing, Tex. & leather	171	32.0	23,716	5.9
Lumber & furniture	24	4.5	14,166	3.5
Printing, Pub. & paper	5	0.9	8,302	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0.0	12,539	3.1
Stone, clay & glass	0	0.0	4,810	1.2
Primary metals	0	0.0	6,991	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0.0	40,417	10.0
Other	0	0.0	3,366	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	43	8.1	28,759	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	156	29.2	104,391	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8	1.5	15,487	3.8
Services	50	9.4	30,743	7.6
Other	0	0.0	1,207	0.3



## Appendix B

## Economic Characteristics of the Population for Lawrence County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Lawrence County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7, 215	7, 203	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	4, 876	4, 839	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	3, 522	417	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	3, 522	417	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	3, 424	400	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	1, 331	245	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	137	71	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	1, 480	42	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	476	42	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	98	17	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	98	17	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	--	--	415	307
Not in labor force	1, 354	4, 422	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	27	3, 471	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	587	269	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	--	--	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	740	682	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	454	508	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	220	142	47, 447	28, 942
65 and over	66	32	17, 861	8, 104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3, 424	400	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	70	53	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 239	9	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	147	28	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	85	57	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	95	61	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	310	1	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	438	15	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	3	40	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	44	50	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	456	29	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	209	3	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	228	4	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	100	50	9, 675	4, 890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),  
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

# CLIMATIC DATA FOR LOUISA, LAWRENCE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	35.8	3.99	82	64
February	37.0	3.30	81	71
March	46.9	4.32	79	64
April	55.4	3.59	74	58
May	65.0	4.00	74	60
June	73.3	4.21	78	66
July	76.7	4.18	80	67
August	75.6	3.67	83	70
September	70.3	2.56	84	71
October	58.1	2.48	84	70
November	46.8	2.99	81	71
December	37.8	3.17	81	76

Annual Norm.      56.6 degrees F.      42.46 Inches

1/ Station Location: Ashland (Dam No. 29 Ohio River ), Boyd County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 60 years      6:30 PM readings - 60 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (63 years of record) - 110 days clear, 104 days partly cloudy, 151 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (54 years of record) - Annual 48 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch (63 years of record) - 144 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (63 years of record) - 6 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (63 years of record) - 43 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (60 years of record) - 11 days.

Prevailing Wind: (63 years of record) - West.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,906 degree days.



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

### Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

### Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

#### General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.



State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$ No	\$ No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified (2)	.50	Full	Full	Full

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

(2) Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.



KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.



It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are plainly legible and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be re-photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell  
Secretary of State  
Commonwealth of Kentucky  
Frankfort, Kentucky

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs, which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.